

# PREMIER CLEMENCEAU GIVES WARNING ANENT FALSE REPORTS

Cites Instance of Cablegram Addressed to New York Tribune Which Asserted President Would Withdraw Himself and Forces—Wilson Characterized It As Abominable Falsehood.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Premier Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies today gave a warning against false reports concerning the peace conference, citing as an instance a cablegram addressed to the New York Tribune.

"I saw yesterday a telegram addressed to the New York Tribune," he said, in which it was said that President Wilson has threatened to withdraw all his troops and himself if certain stipulations of his were not granted. When I showed this telegram to Mr. Wilson this morning he replied to me: 'What an abominable falsehood!'

When this dispatch was shown today to S. Garet Garrett, managing editor of the New York Tribune, he said:

"The Tribune has never received any such statement from Paris, and none even remotely resembling such a statement as was denied by President Wilson has ever been published in the Tribune."

This incident would indicate that, admitted on Saturday to hear President Wilson's speech before the full assembly, in such case, however, the newspaper men would withdraw any such statement. The separate representation accorded to the British colonies in the peace conference, having unfavorably impressed the French colonial world, the Havas Agency has issued a note pointing out that by reason of the inalienability of the delegates to be one of the most important before the peace conference, when necessary, the Council of the League of Nations, call in specially qualified plenipotentiaries, and that thus the difference principally concerns how and when the plenipotentiaries will be designated, for opinion in conference.

The position of the council regarding the protest against secrecy at the time the public is considered today peace conference. He said the question likely to be modified, and it was stated whether President Wilson believed, with the assembling of the point for open diplomacy was to be council today that the press would be discarded entirely.

## SENATOR GEORGE B. CLARK GETS ONE BIG AND TWO SMALLER COMMITTEESHIPS

Senator Bartlett Finds Himself Covered With Cold Frost As Places Are Passed About—King's Candidate for President of Senate Subordinate to Clark on Federal Relations—Cities and Boroughs for Bridgeport Democrat.

(Special to The Times)

Hartford, Jan. 17.—Without ignoring Bridgeport the majority Republicans slapped the Bridgeport machine, which following the death of Col. Roosevelt is regarded as stripped of its prestige, in so far as state politics is concerned. Senators Bartlett and DeLaney of Bridgeport, attached to the King machine, are very much out in the cold. Bartlett is left off the committee on judiciary, of which he was a member two years ago.

Senator George B. Clark, Democrat, is treated with consideration. He is raised to a membership in the important committee on Cities and Boroughs, which has charge of practically all charter legislation.

He is a member of the committee on state prisons and chairman of the committee on Federal relations. As to the complete repudiation of the King machine, Senator House, who was the King candidate for president of the senate, is on the committee on Federal relations, subordinate to Senator Clark.

The up-state Republicans do not regard the King men from Bridgeport as Republicans, but as members of a bi-partisan combination, composed of former Democrats and Republicans, who control Bridgeport through a system of patronage and politics. A complete list of committees for both houses is as follows:

**Committee Appointments**  
Senator William H. Heald immediately announced his committee appointments as follows, the first named, in each case being the chairman:  
Agriculture—Senator Woodruff and Hazen.

**Appropriations**—Senators Meade and Tiffany.  
**Assignment of Seats for Reporters**—Senators Blaisell and Hurley.  
**Banks**—Senators Brooks and Bartlett.

**Capital Furniture and Grounds**—Senators Tiffany and Hemenway.  
**Cities and Boroughs**—Senators Leonard and Clark.

**Claims**—Senators Dillon and Fox.  
**Congressional and Senatorial Districts**—Senators Hemenway and Marsden.

**Constitutional Amendments (Joint)**—Senators DeLaney and Dillon.  
**Contested Elections**—Senators Deming, Adams and Hurley.

**Contingent Expenses (Senate)**—Senators Koppelman, Adams and Hurley.  
**Education**—Senators Hazen and Fox.

**Engrossed Bills**—Senators Meade and Hurley.  
**Excise**—Senators House and Clynne.  
**Executive Nominations**—Senators Bowers, Templeton and Broder.

**Federal Relations**—Senators Clark and House.  
**Finance**—Senators Bowers and DeLaney.

**Fish and Game**—Senators Hough and Bailey.  
**Forested Rights**—Senators Williamson and Wilcox.

**Humane Institutions**—Senators Templeton and Golden.  
**Incorporations**—Senators Blaisell and Templeton.

**Insurance**—Senators Heald and Broder.

**Judiciary**—Senators Klett and Deming.

**Labor**—Senators Chapin and Bishop.

**Legislative Expenses**—Senators Waterman and Clynne.

**Manual and Roll**—Senators French and Macdonald.

**Manufacturers**—Senators Marsden and Koppelman.

**Military Affairs**—Senators Brooks and French.

**New Counties and County Seats**—Senators Bailey and Hough.

**New Towns and Probate Districts**—Senators Golden and Wilcox.

**Public Health and Safety**—Senators Chapin and Bishop.

**Railroads**—Senators Adams and Koppelman.

**Roads, Rivers and Bridges**—Senators Macdonald and Waterman.

**Rules (Joint)**—Senators Deming, Broder and Marsden.

**State of Lands**—Senators Bishop and Marsden.

**School Fund**—Senators Hurley and Woodruff.

**Senate Appointments**—Senators Klett, Adams and Hurley.

**Shell Fisheries**—Senators Broder and Leonard.

**State Parks and Reservations**—Senators Williamson and Marsden.

**State Prison**—Senators Deming and Clark.

**Unfinished Business**—Senators Fox and Woodruff.

**Woman Suffrage**—Senators Clynne and Leonard.

**Treat, Orange, Allyn, Ledyard, Ives, Goshen, Clark, Middlebury, Raymond, Colchester, Skinner, Hadam, Park, Hebron, Burleigh, Grand, Haines, Pomfret, Dorrence, Plainfield, Vincent, Kent.**

**Appropriations.**  
Eaton, North Haven, Morgan, Fairfield, Hall, New Britain, Wright, Pomfret, Alford, Torrington.

**Assignment of Seats**  
Covert, New Britain, Beckwith, West Hartford, Cain, Naugatuck.

**Banks.**  
Pack, Stratford, Birdsey, Meriden, Blakelee, Bridgeport, Munson, Hamden, Cheshire, East Haven, Torrington, East Hampton, Hoyt, Darien, Noyes, Stonington, Phillips, Colbrook, Greig, Killingly, Green, New Milford.

**Capital Furniture and Grounds.**  
Covert, New Britain, Crouch, Groton, Bailey, Bethel, Provost, New Canaan, Reed, Union, Phillips, Huntington, Dyer, Bloomfield, Cartwright, Cornwall, Brewer, East Hartford.

**Cities and Boroughs.**  
Sherwood, Westport, Goodrich, Wetherfield, Rooke, Greenwich, Dickerman, Hamden, Chagron, Windham, Tammam, Easton, Gladding, Bousley, Stonington, Smith, Manchester, Connell, Norwich, Pope, Oxford.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## HUN DELEGATES PROTEST TERMS

Desirous of Knowing When Food Blockade Would Be Lifted.

Amsterdam, Jan. 17.—The armistice between the Allies and Germany has been extended, the agreement to that effect being signed by Matthias Erzberger, the German armistice commissioner at Trier late Wednesday, according to a Berlin despatch received here.

Basle, Thursday, Jan. 16.—Protests against the conditions imposed on Germany by the Allies in extending the armistice have been made by Matthias Erzberger, one of the German armistice commissioners, to Marshal Foch, chief of the Allied delegates at Trier.

During the course of their conference Erzberger is reported to have asked Marshal Foch when the blockade of Germany would be lifted, when German prisoners would be released, and when the preliminary treaty of peace would be signed.

## KERENSKY NOW LIVES IN QUIET

London, Jan. 17.—Alexander Kerensky, former dictator of Russia, is living quietly in the home of a friend on Cambridge Square terrace, by Regent Park, in London.

In his study, which he occupies a large part of the day, he is preparing his memoirs, re-reading and re-studying documents which once represented the destiny of Russia, and dictating to his Russian stenographer, who can write shorthand in four languages.

Kerensky has just finished a book on the Korniloff mutiny. Once every day he walks alone through the winding, gravelled paths of Regent Park, just across the road.

He likes music, plays the piano fairly well and sings. He knows by heart an enormous volume of Russian vocal music. Often he sits at the piano in the little parlor on the second story and sings through one Russian master after another.

Sometimes he stops singing to think of his wife and two little boys, hostages in Moscow, imprisoned by the Bolsheviks soon after the great debacle, and later released from prison when Mrs. Kerensky signed a pledge they would not leave Russia.

Kerensky was a lawyer before the revolution. He is still interested in law, and devotes part of his time to legal questions.

He is a man of remarkable personality. He has a smile that wins you at first meeting, a real, friendly smile that convinces you right away he is interested in you. He is direct and unaffected. He talks immediately to the point, like an American business man, without flourish.

## SCARLET POLICE WILL RIDE AGAIN

To Reorganize Canada's Famous Northwest Mounted Force At Once.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 17.—Canada's Scarlet Riders, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who left the Dominion to distinguish themselves on the battle fields of France, are to be reorganized on a pre-war basis, government officials announce.

Squadrons of the famous riders who for years have patrolled the prairies, mountains, forests and arctic waters of Canada, will be returned from overseas and permitted to rejoin their old force, which will be recruited to a strength of 1,200 men.

Regina will continue to be general headquarters and the territory police will extend from Port Arthur to British Columbia and far into the vast stretches of the No Man's Land of the North. District headquarters will be re-established at Winnipeg, Regina, Prince Albert, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Vancouver and Dawson. Outposts will be established at Macleod, Battleford, Maple Creek and Peace River.

As the war went on members of the famous band who had faced death innumerable times by daring dashes into the wilderness after criminals, one by one dropped until the organization had all but disbanded. Official reports have shown that they continued their intrepid exploits in the war zone.

Government officials have said that the history of the Scarlet Riders is also the history of law and order in the Canadian West. The proud claim is made that these horsemen have never failed to account for a criminal after once taking the trail. It has not always been possible to bring back the man alive, however, and in each of these cases a formal notation is made telling where the body is buried.

Records at headquarters, which team with thrilling adventures, show that on more than one occasion a single officer rode into the northern wilderness, used dog teams to penetrate still further, and then "mushed" (walked) to his destination to arrest an Indian or Eskimo who had killed a white man or tribesman. Now and then a fugitive shot first and with true aim.

But official records show that no criminal who murdered an officer ever escaped vengeance of that officer's comrades.

## BRITISH CAPTAIN LEAVES CREW OF HUNS TO PERISH

Suffering From the Delusion That He Had Been Poisoned He Afterward Died From Sheer Fight; Letters Threatening His Life Were the Primary Cause Added to the Fact That He Was Made Ill From a Cigarette Sent by Mail.

London, Jan. 17.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captain William Martin, of the British trawler King Stephen, who, from fear of treachery, refused to take off the crew of the disabled Zeppelin L-19 in the North Sea in February, 1916, died 11 months later of a nervous collapse caused by the mistaken belief that he had been poisoned. This and other facts concerning the incident now are available for the first time and it is possible to tell the story in detail. It is believed here that the 16 Germans composing the crew of the L-19 perished.

The action of Captain Martin evoked denunciations of alleged "British inhumanity" in the German press, which compared the affair to the celebrated Baralong case. It is claimed here that public opinion upheld Captain Martin in his position that if he had taken the Germans on board the trawler they would have captured the vessel and his unarmed crew of ten men. It will be recalled they were Arthur W. Ingram, Bishop of London, publicly declared, "We ought to stand by a shipper. The Germans have killed a shipper in war time."

Because of his action, Captain Martin, it is learned, received a number of letters threatening his life. About 11 months after the North Sea incident, he became ill after smoking a cigarette from a package sent him by mail and he was convinced that the cigarette contained poison. Analysis of the tobacco proved that his fears were unfounded but Martin recovered from the shock. The verdict of his physician was that he died from sheer fright.

The L-19 had taken part in a raid over the midland counties of England in which 17 non-combatants were killed and injured. The Zeppelin was damaged by gunfire and compelled to descend to the North Sea where Captain Martin of the King Stephen found her resting in the water. According to Captain Martin's story the Zeppelin's commander offered a reward if he would take off the German crew but Martin refused, saying, "I don't trust you."

"I had talked it over with George Denny, my mate," Captain Martin is quoted as saying, "and we agreed that if we lowered a boat and sent some of the crew to the Zeppelin they would be kept prisoners until we did as the Germans wished which would probably be that in the end we should have them take charge of the ship if they came on board, or if we refused to fetch them off they would carry the crew of our boat down with them. I was determined not to take on risks. I knew what the Germans had done to our class in the North Sea, and besides, Zeppelin crews dropping bombs on houses and killing women and children didn't appeal to me. There were 16 Germans and only ten of us. You could scarcely imagine their allowing us to take them as prisoners. There were two to one."

"So I told the commander plainly that nothing he could say would induce me to rescue them. It was not a nice feeling to leave 16 men to drown even if they were your enemies. When the commander saw we were leaving and that there was no chance of being rescued, he and the others set up a howl. Their rage was awful. Shaking their fists in despair, they kept shouting out, 'Gott, strafe England!' And they kept shouting 'Gott, strafe England!' as long as we were within hearing. The Germans had been steadily growing worse and as no other vessel was in sight, I knew the Germans were doomed, but I felt that I had done the right thing under the circumstances."

## PADEREWSKI TO HEAD CABINET

Polish Leader Comes To Agreement With Gen. Pilsudski.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 16.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, and General Joseph Pilsudski, the military director of Poland, have reached an agreement, according to a statement given out at the Polish national committee headquarters here tonight. The agreement, which was a reconstruction of the cabinet is expected soon, with M. Paderewski at the head of the new ministry. The terms of the compromise include a definite agreement upon delegates to the peace conference.

M. Demoski, president of the Polish nation and former Polish leader in the Russian Duma, has been decided upon as a delegate by both sides.

## CHINESE I. W. W.'S IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 17.—What the police claim was that headquarters of the Chinese representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, in New York, located in the heart of Chinatown, was raided early today and four men, who said they were students, were arrested on a technical charge. Loaded revolvers were found on the men, the police claim, a great quantity of I. W. W. literature was seized. According to the police, the accused have been visiting Chinese restaurants in this vicinity, spreading I. W. W. propaganda and advising employees to strike for shorter hours and higher wages.

# SOLDIERS KILL LIEBKNECHT AS HE MAKES EFFORT TO ESCAPE

## SIX TRANSPORTS BRINGING TROOPS

Battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire Diverted to New York.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The transport Melita, bringing 200 officers and 1,300 men from France, will arrive at Boston, Jan. 21, and the transport Orizaba, with 100 officers and 2,600 men, is due at New York, Jan. 23.

Units aboard the Melita, the War Department announced today, include Casual companies composed of men from Massachusetts and other states; the 1st Aero Squadron, and Mobile Hospital No. 35, both of which are destined for Camp Devens; a detachment from the army anti-aircraft school, a provisional anti-aircraft replacement battery and 231 casual officers.

The Orizaba also is bringing about 200 sick and wounded and the 52nd Ammunition Train, complete; five Casual companies of Maryland men, and one each from New Jersey and New York.

Other transports now on the way from France are:

The Frances L. Skinner, due at New York January 30, with one detachment casual company of New Jersey men; the Federal, due at Newport News January 15, with one casual company of Virginia men; the Calamander, due at New York January 24, with 36 casual officers, and the Monticello, due at Newport News January 27, with two officers and 59 men of Pennsylvania.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 17.—The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, bringing troops from France, and scheduled to arrive here Tuesday, have been diverted to New York. It was announced today that orders were given the ships by wireless last night.

## FIGHT TO A FINISH IS PLANNED

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.—Three hundred distillers of the United States in Chicago today decided to fight the dry forces before the Supreme Court of the United States at every possible angle of attack.

Questions that have not been raised before in the country's history will be put up to the Supreme Court. One is the constitutionality of the constitutional amendment article itself. The highest court in the land will be asked to pass on the question as to whether thirty-six or any number of states can impose a rule of personal conduct on other states that are not included in the combine.

This attack will be based on Article 1, of the Constitution, which provides that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, shall be reserved to the states respectively.

**Claim of State Rights.**  
Another point to be raised is whether the Federal Government can force a state to surrender its inherent right to handle exclusively matters pertaining to personal liberty rights of the individual citizen of a state.

The distillers got a little ray of hope when it was discovered that cider cannot be manufactured if the prohibition amendment is ratified by the constitutional number of states required. One report from down East, where they still have apple orchards, was that the farmers were up in arms over the possibility of not being permitted to make up the windfalls of the orchards into cider for commercial purposes.

Throughout the convention, however, there seemed to be a general feeling that the prohibition amendment would receive the indorsement of the thirty-six states and that the fight will have to be carried on before the courts subsequent thereto.

The distillers also laid stress on the provision of the pending dry amendment that fixes a time limit of seven years in which the ratification by the two-thirds states shall take place. This time element, they were advised, constitutes an unconstitutional limitation not contemplated by the amending article of the Federal Constitution. This was the point raised by Senator Borah at the time the resolution was pending in Congress.

**Danger of Socialism.**  
It is the belief of politicians and newspaper men that if the dry forces won finally there was danger of the United States going to a Socialist party basis, or the great majority of the working classes slipping over to the Becker-Stedman-Gerber standard.

This report is said to have been compiled after a survey of the political ramblings among the working classes, who are demanding it is stated that the reformers leave them alone to the enjoyment of their glass of beer. One spokesman for the convention declared that Russia did not revolt until vodka was taken from the working classes, and that Lloyd George, who started out a teetotaler for England, Wales and Scotland threatened an uprising if the rationing of their beverages went farther.

A prominent Socialist leader was quoted as saying that he was hoping with all his soul the prohibition amendment would be passed, as he counted on at least 2,000,000 voters among the working classes joining the Socialist ranks as an immediate result.

His Associate Rosa Luxemburg Dragged From Automobile By Mob—First Beaten Into Insensibility Then Shot Through Head—Capture Due to Overhearing Telephone Conversation.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 16.—(By The Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd stormed the hotel lobby. Both were spirited to a side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Fraulein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street, the machine was halted by a second mob and, when the presence of Fraulein Luxemburg became known, a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the automobile and carried off. It is supposed that it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops and the car was headed for the Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten, the machine was halted by a mob, and Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to halt another automobile and continue toward the prison. While waiting, Dr. Liebknecht attempted to escape and was shot dead by soldiers, who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

When Dr. Liebknecht was arrested at the home of a relative on Mannheimer Strasse yesterday morning, he stoutly denied his identity. After being escorted to the Eden hotel, he was searched and his monogram, "K. L." was discovered on his shirt.

Dr. Liebknecht's capture was due to a telephone conversation overheard by detectives in which he and Rosa Luxemburg agreed to meet at the home of a man named Marcusson in the suburb of Wilhelmshafen. Marcusson's home, the police say, has long been one of the gathering places of the Spartacists.

When the automobile which was carrying him to prison broke down he was warned against any attempt at flight. The officer in charge asked Dr. Liebknecht, who was bleeding from a wound in the head he had received through being struck by a cane in the hands of some member of the mob, whether he felt able to walk a few hundred yards to the

## BOLSHEVIK DOG SAVES U. S. BOYS

His Presence in Woods Warns Americans and Prevents Ambush.

With The American Forces in Northern Russia. (By The Associated Press.)—A white "husky" dog, apparently the mascot of a Bolshevik regiment, recently saved an American company from an ambush in the bushwacking war near Kadiash.

The Americans had a large rear-guard outpost, a mile behind the town, and the Bolsheviks, heavily reinforced and with considerable artillery, began shelling the American positions.

The Americans repulsed all attacks and were keenly watching the swamps bordering the road in their rear.

One afternoon a sentinel of the rear guard, who had participated in previous engagements, during which a white "husky" dog appeared with the Bolshevik forces, saw the dog in the woods.

His warning, followed by a bit of scouting, led to the discovery that the Bolsheviks were moving through the swamps to cut off the Americans in the rear at the Petrograd road. The troops were able to withdraw in the darkness to positions behind a bridge over the Emtsa river.

Their battles around Kadiash have been the most stubborn and difficult the Americans have had in Russia up to this time. In their advance beyond the town they were constantly harassed by bushwacking parties appearing simultaneously in their rear and on both flanks in the swamps.

The original crossing of the Emtsa river, in the direction of the town, was attempted three times by the Americans, with considerable losses, before it was finally accomplished. Difficulties of moving transport trains of little Russian peasant carts over the swampy roads have led to a number of fatalities. At one time, miles from his medical equipment, the American surgeon was forced to amputate the leg of a wounded man with a penknife.

## GRAND DUCHESS TAKES OFFICE

Luxembourg, Jan. 17.—Grand Duchess Charlotte Adelaide, after she had taken the oath of office Wednesday, addressed the delegation of the Chamber of Deputies which has been sent to receive her affirmation. She said:

"I intend to place the interests of the people above everything. I desire to work with the people of Luxembourg in strengthening the ties of friendship which must exist between this country and the Entente Powers with which our economic life is bound up."

**REPORT LENINE AT BARCELONA**  
Madrid, Jan. 17.—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, has been ordered to Spain, by Marshal Poch, according to a despatch from Berlin, to attend a conference concerning the Entente financial demands on Germany.

## TWENTY GERMAN GIRLS ARRESTED

Coblenz, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—Twenty German girls who were engaged in sweeping streets at Coblenz, near here, have been arrested, charged with a violation of General Pershing's order forbidding them to talk with American soldiers. Three arrests have served to emphasize the determination of the American command not to permit fraternization in occupied regions. Approximately the same number have been proved guilty of violating the order and have been deported to points within the German lines.

There has been a slight relaxation in the enforcement of the order in certain remote centers, but here and in larger towns it is rigidly observed. The provost guard or military police are certain to interfere should an officer or soldier attempt to talk to a woman on the street or in a cafe.

## SOLDIERS FIND HUN TREASURE

Coblenz, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—Treasured German war material continues to be revealed as American troops search the vast warehouse area in Coblenz and vicinity. Officers today found more than 150 guns of .77 calibre and leather worth half a million dollars. The guns and leather come into the possession of the Americans as abandoned property under the terms of the armistice. The cannons are virtually all as good as new, having apparently been repaired during the last few months of the war.

Since the Americans have arrived, the warehouses have been guarded by troops, but the chain of storage places in the region of Coblenz is so extensive that the Americans have not yet completed their investigation as to what material is stored in various places. All military stores, food, munitions and equipment belonging to the German army on November 11 and which were not removed during the period fixed by the armistice are forfeited under the terms of that agreement.

**WISCONSIN JOINS DRYS**  
Madison, Wis., Jan. 17.—The legislature of Wisconsin today completed ratification of the National prohibition amendment. The vote in the House was 55 to 39.

The senate ratified the amendment last Wednesday.

**OPEN SESSION ON FORD CASE**  
Washington, Jan. 17.—In taking up Henry Ford's petition contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry to the senate from Michigan, the senate elections committee decided today to hear all evidence in open session.

**ORDERED TO SPA**  
London, Jan. 17.—Rudolf Havenstein, president of the Imperial bank of Germany (the Reichsbank) has been ordered to Spain, by Marshal Poch, according to a despatch from Berlin, to attend a conference concerning the Entente financial demands on Germany.